

**REALIZATION OF THE POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF WARNING  
UTTERANCE PERFORMED BY THE STUDENTS OF ENGLISH  
EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**



**Submitted as a Formal Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for Getting the Bachelor Degree of Education  
in English Department**

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**APPROVAL**

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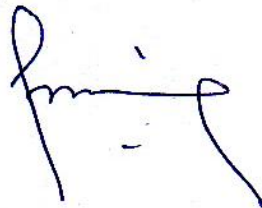
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# REALIZATION OF THE POLITENESS STRATEGIES OF WARNING UTTERANCE PERFORMED BY THE STUDENTS OF ENGLISH EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA.

## Abstrak

Peneliti focus di ungkapan peringatan yang digunakan oleh mahasiswa pendidikan bahasa Inggris di Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Penelitian ini menganalisis dua tujuan: (1) strategi kesopanan dalam mengekspresikan peringatan, dan (2) bentuk kalimat ujaran peringatan yang dilakukan oleh mahasiswa pendidikan bahasa Inggris di Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Peneliti menggunakan scenario DCT untuk mengoleksi data. Data – data tersebut dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori dari Brown dan Levinson (1987) untuk menganalisis strategi kesantunan dan menganalisis bentuk kalimat menggunakan teori Kreidler. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan: (1) ada empat strategi kesopanan yang digunakan, *bald on record* sebanyak 73%, *off record* sebanyak 5%, kesantunan positif sebanyak 15%, dan kesantunan negatif sebanyak 8%. Sebanyak 31% mahasiswa yang mampu menggunakan strategi kesantunan dengan tepat dan sebanyak 6% mahasiswa yang tidak mampu menggunakan strategi kesantunan dengan tepat sesuai jarak relative dan hubungan tingkah laku. (2) ada empat bentuk kalimat yang digunakan, deklaratif sebanyak 10%, menggunakan pertanyaan 35%, kalimat perintah sebanyak 2%, dan kalimat seruan sebanyak 1%.

**Kata kunci:** ekspresi peringatan, strategi kesantunan, bentuk kalimat

## Abstract

The researcher focus on the warning utterance that used by the students of English education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. This research analyzes two objectives: (1) politeness strategies of warning utterances, and (2) pragmalinguistics forms of warning utterances performed by the students of English education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The researcher is using DCT (Discourse Completion Task) scenario to collecting the data. The data are analyzed by using Brown and Levinson (1987) theory for analyzed politeness strategy and analyzed pragmalinguistic form uses the theory of Kreidler. The result show that: (1) there are four politeness strategies that are used 73% of bald record, 5% of off record, 15% of positive politeness, and 8% of negative politeness. There are 94% of students can choose politeness strategies appropriately and 6% of students can not use politeness strategies inappropriately according to relative distance and behavior relationship. (2) there are four pragmalinguistics form that are used, declarative about 10%, using interrogative about 2%, imperative about 88% and exclamatory about 1%.

**Keywords:** warning utterances, politeness strategies, pragmalinguistics.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In the modern era, people should be able to communicate well. The people must know about the polite utterance when they are doing daily activity or interact. Polite is usually used to show respect for other people. According to Brown and Levinson (1987:61), rationality and face are the central themes of politeness, which are possessed by the speakers and hearers. People generally behave as if their expectations about the public self-image is respected in their everyday social interaction.

In order that the people use language to communicate everyday with others for doing social interaction and social transaction. People should also pay attention to the context and the situation in the speech. In speaking, the speakers require a context and situations to establish the meaning of speech. It is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is a study of the relationship between language and context that underlies the meaning of language. "The term pragmatics covers both context-dependent aspects of language structure and principles of language usage and understanding that have nothing or little to do with linguistics structure" (Levinson, 1983:9).

The study of pragmatic includes context, presupposition, deictic, speech act and implicature. Speech act is an attempt at doing something by speaking. Yule (1996:53-54) and Searle (1976:240) have classified the speech act into five categories that are declaration, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives.

Commissives that the speaker states something about the action in the future. Commissives is one of a kinds of speech acts, they are: promises, threat, refusals, pledges, and warning. Levinson (2000:240) stated that "commissives which commit the speaker to some future course of action". Warning is an act or utterance of notice, advice, or intimation to a person who get of danger, possible harm, or anything else unfavorable. For example: (1) "I warn you to drive slowly!" (2) "I warn you not to do that again!"

In fact, most of students at first semester still have a characters by senior high school but the students at high level is have more experience to speak but the

students at high level have a good a word selection to speak. Moreover in English department there is speaking class. The students make daily conversation, one of daily conversation is warning utterance. In speaking class the students focus on grammar or vocabulary. The students do not told how to speech polite utterance correctly to other people.

Whereas in polite utterances there are three factors that the speaker should pay attention. According to Brown and Levinson in Fauziati (2016:147) there are another three factors models assessed the seriousness of FTA: Power, distance, and ranking of imposition. In case, a lot of students do not use polite utterance in their conversation. When the speaker fails to be polite it could ruin the social relationship with the other peoples and the people self-image could be damage. For English students mastering politeness is the important part of teaching because they will teach their students politely.

Based on the case above, the writer is interested to conduct the analysis on warning utterance and politeness strategy. The writer tries to identify the pragmalinguistics forms of warning utterance, the realization of politeness strategies. Furthermore the writer is using DCT (Discourse Completion Task) scenario to collecting the data. Thus the writer will carry out the study *“Realization of the Politeness Strategies of warning Utterance Performed by the Students of English Education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta”*.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of this research is qualitative research. This research focus to describe the realization of the politeness strategies of the warning utterances used by the students at the first semester in speaking class of English department and pragmalinguistics forms of the warning utterances used by the students at the first semester in speaking class of English department. The object of the study is the politeness strategies of warning utterance. The data of this research are the utterance performed by the students of English education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The data sources are the utterances of the warning utterances made by the students of English department at the first semester Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. In the collecting data, the researcher

uses the DCT scenario by the students. The researcher has steps to analyze the data by describing politeness strategies of warning utterances performed by the students of English education by using Brown and Levinson theory and describing the pragmalinguistics form by using Kreidler Theory.

### 3. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The result show that: (1) there are four politeness strategies that are used 73% of bald record, 5% of off record, 15% of positive politeness, and 8% of negative politeness. There are 94% of students can choose politeness strategies appropriately and 6% of students can not use politeness strategies inappropriately according to relative distance and behavior relationship. (2) there are four pragmalinguistics form that are used, declarative about 10%, using interrogative about 2%, imperative about 88% and exclamatory about 1%. Based on the finding above, all of the students use clear utterance to show their expressions. So, it means that the students can use the expressions appropriately. This chapter presents the finding of the research. It covers the politeness strategy of warning utterances and pragmalinguistics forms which used by the students of first semester in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

#### 3.1 The Realization of Politeness Strategies

In this part the researcher focuses on the politeness strategies of warning utterances. From the analysis politeness strategies above, the researcher shows the percentage of politeness strategies from all of DCT into the table below:

DCT	Politeness Strategy					Total	
	BO	OR	PP	NP	DF	Appropriate	Inappropriate
1	80%	-	10%	10%	-	100%	-
2	80%	10%	10%	-	-	100%	-
3	73%	9%	27%	-	-	100%	-
4	6%	12%	29%	53%	-	82%	18%
5	85%	-	15%	-	-	100%	-
6	85%	5%	5%	5%	-	95%	5%
7	79%	-	21%	-	-	100%	-
8	86%	-	14%	-	-	86%	14%
9	84%	11%	5%	-	-	84%	16%

**Table 4.1** percentage of politeness strategies



Based on the table above, the researcher found four types of politeness strategies they are: bald on record (BOR), Off record (OR), positive politeness (PP), and negative politeness (NP). In that analysis the researcher found that the students used of appropriate and inappropriate strategies in that several situation of the context. Several students fail use the politeness strategy appropriate because they choose wrong strategies when they talk to someone who has higher power . To know the correlation both of social status and familiarities strategies which used by the students in first semester of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. It can be shown by the table below:

DCT	Familiarities	Social Status	Politeness Strategy Mostly Used by the Students
1	Close	Higher	Bald on Record
2	Close	Equal	Bald on Record
3	Close	Lower	Bald on Record
4	Familiar	Higher	Negative Politeness
5	Familiar	Equal	Bald on Record
6	Familiar	Lower	Bald on Record
7	Unfamiliar	Higher	Bald on record
8	Unfamiliar	Equal	Bald on Record
9	Unfamiliar	Lower	Bald on Record

**Table 4.2** correlation social status & familiarities

From the table above, the most of the speaker use of bald on record to show their expression they are close-higher, close-equal, close-lower, familiar-equal, familiar-lower, unfamiliar-higher, unfamiliar-equal, unfamiliar-lower and only speaker who is familiar and has high social status use negative politeness.

### 3.2 Pragmalinguistics Forms

In this part the researcher focuses on the pragmalinguistics form of warning utterances. From on the analysis pragmalinguistics above, the researcher shows the precentage of pragmalinguistics forms from all of DCT into the table below:

DCT	Pragmalinguistic forms of warning utterance			
	DEC	IMP	INT	EXC
1	3%	90%	3%	3%
2	-	100%	-	-
3	-	100%	-	-
4	12%	85%	4%	-
5	4%	96%	-	-
6	11%	89%	-	-
7	29%	71%	-	-
8	24%	72%	-	4%
9	5%	86%	10%	

**Table 4.3** the percentage of pragmalinguistics forms

Based on the table above, the researcher found 4 linguistics forms of warning utterance namely: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory. Most of the students prefer to use imperative in the all of DCT. The students believe that imperative is polite sentence to express warning utterances.

The researcher finds out the correlation politeness strategies between linguistics form. The percentage drawn in the table below:

DCT	Politeness strategy mostly used by the students	Linguistics forms mostly used by the students
1	Bald on Record	Imperative
2	Bald on Record	Imperative
3	Bald on Record	Imperative
4	Negative Politeness	Imperative
5	Bald on Record	Imperative
6	Bald on Record	Imperative
7	Bald on Record	Imperative
8	Bald on Record	Imperative
9	Bald on Record	Imperative

**Table 4.4** correlation politeness strategies & pragmalinguistics forms

From the table 4.4 above, almost all of the students use Bald on record in imperative formss.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The writer makes a conclusion as the answer of objective of the study. From the analysis of all utterances that made by the students, the researcher found that based on the theory of Brown and Levinson r found four types of politeness strategies there are bald on record, off record, positive politeness and negative politeness. The researcher also found four strategies in pragmalinguistics form there are declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamatory.

In this point the researcher makes the conclusion based on the finding and discussion above. The conclusion as follows:

##### 1) Realization of Politeness Strategy

The researcher analyzed the realization of politeness strategy of warning utterance performed by the students of english education in first semester of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. Brown and Levinson stated in theory that politeness is divided into 4 strategies there are bald on record, off record, positive politeness and negative politeness. Bald on record is the expression which is usually used in urgent situatins such us *Drive carefully!; watch out! There is a scorpion in your foot!; don't touch me!*. Off record is the expression by giving hints or clues such as *Oh my god, I forgot my wallet*. Positive politeness is indicated by shortening the distance such as *Daddy, I hope you drive slowly*. Negative politeness is expression often expresses via question, appologizing, etc such as *I am sorry sir please use your seat belt; I am sorry sir, there is a snake under your bench*.

Based on the description above, there are four strategies that students used in warning utterances. The highest to the lowest precentage is Bald on record, positive politeness, off record, and negative politeness. From the result of the research, the researcher found out 106 data as bald on record, 11 data as off record, 19 data of positivepoliteness, and 14 data of negative politeness. Most of the students using bald on record and the lowest is off record strategy.

According to Broen and Levinson there are four strategies of politeness, in this research the strategy mostly appears is bald on record. It

can be seen in DCT 1, DCT 2, DCT 3, DCT 5, DCT 6, DCT 7, DCT 8, DCT 9. It means that the students is appropriately because in the situation is dangerous so the use of Bald on Record is still appropriate. It is because the use of Bald on Record still gives benefit to the hearer.

## 2) The Linguistics form of warning utterances

Based on the discription above, there are four that students used in warning utterances.the highest and the lowest precentage is imperative, declarative, interogative, and exclamatory. In this research the form mostly appears is imperrative. It can be seen in all DCTs. The reasons why the students express their warning clearly but still have some respect. The students believe that imperative is polite sentence to express warning utterances but whereas the situation of the context is dangerous.

From all the DCTs about 216 data, the researcher found out 4 types of sentences of warning utterances performed by the students of English education of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. 22 from 216 data is used declarative, 185 data as imperrative, 5 data as exclamatory, and 4 data as interogative. The highest position of warning utterances showed by imperative sentences.

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